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## ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

**David Boyle.**—In Dr David Boyle, whose death occurred early in February last, Canada has lost her most distinguished archeologist, a man whose career was in some respects quite remarkable. For two years previous to his decease Dr Boyle, as the result of a paralytic stroke, was incapacitated from active pursuit of his profession. At a special Convocation, held at his bedside for the purpose, the University of Toronto conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in consideration of his services to archeological science.

He was born at Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 1, 1842, his ancestry being Ayrshire on the paternal side and Perthshire and Argyleshire (Highland) on the maternal side. What education he received as a boy was obtained at the Mason's Hall School in Greenock, and at the St Andrew's School in Birkenhead (Eng.). His parents came to Canada in 1856, settling in central Ontario, and David was apprenticed to a blacksmith, near the town of Guelph. Later, he qualified as a teacher, and from about 1865 to 1875 was principal of the public school of the town of Elora. During his career as a teacher he held at times various offices, including those of President of the County Teachers' Associations and Chairman of the Public School Section of the Provincial Association of Teachers. While at Elora, his interest in science, particularly geology and archeology, rapidly developed, and he founded in connection with the school a museum which, together with the Elora Mechanics' Institute Library, the origin of which was largely due to his efforts, are local remembrances of his activities. He had the honor of having named after him by Prof. Nicholson, the paleontologist, an important fossil of the Middle Silurian (at Elora), the *Murchisonia Boylei*, in recognition of his geological investigations. Before leaving Elora, he had made an extensive and valuable collection of Indian relics, etc., which he presented to the Canadian Institute, Toronto. This was the beginning of the now famous collection of the Provincial Museum, grown to its present proportions through the labors of Dr Boyle, who from about 1885 to the time of his death held the office of Curator, first under the auspices of the Canadian Institute, and subsequently by appointment of the provincial government.

In 1875 Dr Boyle opened a book-store on Yonge Street, in the city

of Toronto, which soon became the resort of those interested in archeological and related matters, as well as a sort of forum for the discussion of topics educational and other humanly interesting things. The writer of these lines recalls with pleasure many happy hours spent in such wise. The influence of Dr Boyle upon the public opinion of the province in archeological matters ultimately bore fruit, and when he became curator of the modest Museum of the Canadian Institute, the future of archeological science in Ontario was assured. His indefatigable labors in the field, his skill in the arrangement of specimens, etc., his ability in arousing both private and public interest in archeological research, while never receiving anything like a just monetary recompense at any time, were given some chance to demonstrate what could and what ought to be done in the way of collecting and preserving the archeological remains of the country.

Beginning with 1886-1887 (a previous report as curator had been made to the Canadian Institute in 1885-1886), Dr Boyle issued 12 *Annual Archeological Reports*, the last (for 1907) appearing in 1908. His own contributions to these *Reports* consist in the main of descriptions of field-work, notes on specimens added to the museum, etc. Often, as, e. g., in the *Report* for 1903, there are given valuable notes on the Indian's methods of working flints, stone, copper, and bone tools, etc. The "Notes on Specimens" contains a large amount of excellent description, suggestion, etc. A few of the *Reports* are almost entirely devoted to special topics. Thus the *Report* for 1908 is chiefly a valuable and extensive account of Dr Boyle's studies of "The Pagan Iroquois" of Ontario, the most notable single piece of ethnological work undertaken by him, containing, as it does, authoritative data concerning the institutional and folk life of these Indians. The *Report* of 1905,—this feature was suggested by Dr Boas,—is largely made up of ethnological descriptions of the chief stocks of the Canadian aborigines by expert authorities (Boas, Jones, Hill-Tout, Chamberlain, etc.).

In the *Report* for 1900, Dr Boyle discusses "Primitive Art,"—the human form in Indian art as compared with child-art, the human face in clay, etc. In 1895 he published a monograph on *Primitive Man in Ontario*. Interesting items in the *Reports* for 1903 and 1907, respectively, are *verbatim* court-records of the trials of Cree Indians for murder in connection with wendigo-beliefs, etc. Dr Boyle paid special attention to the question of European influences upon American Indian implements, manufactures, etc., and discussed this subject several times (*Reports* for 1887, 1888, 1890, 1906, etc.). He maintained, in the *Report*

for 1903, against the opinion of Mr J. D. McGuire (that the Indians had no pipes but straight ones before the discovery) that several varieties of tobacco-pipes are of Indian origin; and in the *Report* for the same year he opposed the views of Rev. W. M. Beauchamp that the bone combs were of European origin, directly or indirectly. In the *Report* for 1905 he argued in favor of a southern origin of the Iroquoian stock.

In the *Report* for 1900 he points out how much more successful the Indian has been in making the human face in clay than in drawing it; correspondences between the art of the savage and that of the child are also noted. In one of his earlier articles, of which an abstract was published in 1886-1887, Dr Boyle emphasized the persistence of savage traits in the children of civilized races, being one of the first ethnologists to see some of the bearings of such facts.

In 1889 he made a plea for archeology as an aid to the study of history and in the *Report* for 1901 he discussed "The Philosophy of Folk-Lore," and pointed out the condition of the Iroquois of Ontario as offering unique opportunities for the anthropologist and ethnologist.

Dr Boyle represented the Province of Ontario on various occasions, particularly at the great expositions, etc. At the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition of 1888 he had charge of the Ontario mineral exhibit; in 1892 he arranged the Ontario mineral exhibit sent to the Imperial Institute in London, and the great map of the province on exhibition there was planned by him; at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, in Chicago, Dr Boyle prepared the mineral exhibit of the Province of Ontario and had also charge of the archeological collection representing the Provincial Museum. In 1900 he attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford. In 1902 he represented the province at the International Congress of Americanists held in the City of New York. From one of the universities in the South he received the honorary degree of Ph.B., which, until the conferring upon him shortly before his death of an LL.D. by the University of Toronto, was his sole academic honor. Outside of his boyhood's schooling he was decidedly a self-educated man. He was a member and long an official of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and belonged to a number of other scientific organizations. He was a Founder of the American Anthropological Association and a member of its Committee on Publication until his death, also a corresponding member of the Royal Anthropological Institute (London). Dr Boyle was also an honorary member of the Società Italiana di Antropologia. Besides his archeological and ethnological writings, Dr Boyle accomplished a

good deal of literary work in connection with educational matters. He compiled and edited a series of readers for the public schools of Ontario, and contributed many brief articles, etc., to the newspapers. He was also the author of a novel, published anonymously, satirizing certain defects in the school system and injustices in educational life. He had an abiding sense of humor, as the present writer can testify, from an acquaintance, more or less intimate, of many years, and particularly from association with him on such a journey of investigation as that the results of which are recorded in the *Report* for 1890. So characteristic was this sense of humor that not a few of his friends and acquaintances were fain to believe that he was not a Scotchman, but an Irishman, while others settled the matter by calling him a "Scotch-Irishman." He was really proud of his good Scotch ancestry and let his humor thrive and flourish. Under the *nom de plume* of "Andrew McSparkle," he contributed for many years humorous and other articles, in the Scottish dialect, to the *Scottish American* of New York. In 1908 Dr Boyle was awarded the "Cornplanter medal" for Iroquoian research. At the time of his death he was Honorary President of the Canadian Folk-Lore Society. For nine years he was Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society.

Politically, Dr Boyle was an advanced radical and favored universal (including woman's) suffrage. He interested himself in all movements aiming at the betterment of social conditions. Above all, he was thoroughly honest, hating all shams and humbugs. He was very outspoken and feared no man, finding it in consequence somewhat difficult on occasion to remain quite *en rapport* with the powers that were. Both as a scientist and a man he will be much missed. Simple, rugged, honest, hard-working, he was an excellent type of the individual, who, unaided by the polish and traditional scholarship of academic life, forges for himself his scientific fortunes, winning a not inconspicuous niche in the temple of fame.

Dr Boyle married in 1867, his wife being Miss Martha S. Frankland of Bingley, Yorkshire, England. His eldest daughter, Dr Susanna Boyle, the author of a study of the crania in the Provincial Archeological Museum, published in the *Report* for 1891, has been for some years a Professor in the Toronto Women's Medical College.

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ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**A Key to the Navaho Orthography Employed by the Franciscan Fathers.**

—In glancing through Dr Goddard's recent review<sup>1</sup> of the accurate and important Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language published last year by the Franciscan Fathers of St Michaels, Arizona,<sup>2</sup> I was disappointed in not finding a key of some sort which would give the equivalents of the peculiar letter-values adopted by the Fathers in more standard phonetic symbolism, that is, in a symbolism which has been adopted by great European phoneticians. The Fathers have nowhere in the Dictionary tabulated or systematized the Navaho sounds, nor have they described their manner of production in scientific language. Linguists and ethnologists are everywhere feeling the need of a standardizing key to the Fathers' orthography.

Although a mere beginner in the study of Navaho, I have been so bold as to work out the accompanying table of equivalents in the hope that until it is superseded by a similar key such as our authority on Athapascan phonetics, Dr Goddard, could prepare, it will be of service to students. I would suggest that those interested cut it out and paste it in their copies of the Ethnologic Dictionary, and that the Fathers examine it and accept such letter-values as they deem good, for use in their future publications, thereby making the orthography of the Navaho language more nearly correspond to that in which the other languages of the Southwest are being recorded. I am merely trying to assist students and to aid the Fathers in their praiseworthy work.

One will find, given below, all of the symbols employed by the Fathers. Each of these symbols is followed by an English or German word which contains a similar sound or by some other explanation as given by the Fathers, in parenthesis; and each is also accompanied by an equivalent symbol suggested by me, in brackets.

<sup>1</sup>Pliny Earle Goddard, *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 12, No. 2, April-June, 1910, pp. 311-315.

<sup>2</sup>The Franciscan Fathers, *An Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language*, St. Michaels, Arizona, 1910.

## I. ORINASAL VOWELS

æ (băt, very short, but orinatal) [æ̃]; ê (děbt, very short, but orinatal) [ɛ̃]; î (pîn, very short, but orinatal) [ĩ]; â (ărt, very short, but orinatal) [ɔ̃]; ô (dône, very short, but orinatal) [õ]; û (pull, very short, but orinatal) [ũ]; ă (băd, long, but orinatal) [æ̃ː]; ě (dăte, long, but orinatal) [ɛ̃ː]; ĭ (pique, long, but orinatal) [ĩː]; ā (fār, long, but orinatal) [ãː]; ō (nōte, long, but orinatal) [õː]; ū (pōl, long, but orinatal) [ũː].

## 2. ORAL VOWELS

ă (băt, very short) [æ̃]; ě (děbt, very short) [ɛ̃]; ĭ (pîn, very short) [ĩ]; â (ărt, very short) [ɔ̃]; ô (done, very short) [õ]; ŭ (pŭll, very short) [ũ]; æ (bat, medium long?) [a]; e (debt, medium long?) [e]; i (pin, medium long?) [i]; a (art, medium long?) [a]; o (done, medium long?) [o]; u (pull, medium long?) [u]; ă (băd, long) [æ̃ː]; ě (dăte, long) [ɛ̃ː]; ĭ (pīque, long) [ĩː]; ā (fār, long) [ãː]; ō (nōte, long) [õː]; ū (pōl, long) [ũː].

## 3. CONSONANTAL VOWELS

y (yield) [j]; w (will) [w].

## 4. LARYNX CONSONANTS

h (hemp) [h]; ‘ (“a fairly guttural exhalation which at times is equivalent to h, and even q. Frequently this sound has been rendered with h”) [ʰ or h]; ’ (“abrupt close of the vowel,” i. e., complete glottal stop) [ʔ]; ˊ (“hiatus preceding a vowel,” i. e., light glottal stop) [ʰ̊].

## 5. BACK OF TONGUE CONSONANTS

g (gig) [g]; k' (clicked k) [k']; k, or kh, or kq (ken) [kʰ or kh]; gh (“a guttural g to which the rolling sound of r is added,” i. e., open g) [q or R]; q (German lachen) [x].

## 6. FRONT OF TONGUE CONSONANTS

d (den) [d]; t' (clicked t) [t']; tq [tʰ or th]; z (zone) [z]; s (sit) [s]; zh (azure) [ʒ]; sh (shall) [ʃ]; l (like) [l]; ł (“strongly aspirated l,” i. e., voiceless l) [l̥]; dz (adze) [dz]; ts' (clicked ts) [tsʰ]; ts, or tsq, or ds (pretzel) [tsʰ, or tsh]; j (judge) [dʒ]; ch' (clicked ch) [tsʰ]; ch, or chq (church) [tʃʰ, or tʃh]; dl [dl]; tl' [tʰl']; tl̥ [tʰl̥, or tlh]; n (man) [n].

## 7. FRONT OF TONGUE SOUNDS

b (been) [b]; m (man) [m].

As additional sounds recorded by the Fathers we ought to mention ñ (“indicates an accented n,” i. e., a syllabic n) [n̥, or nː]; ˊn (“sound of dn, as



in *dnieper*," i. e., *n* preceded either by glottal stop or opening of nose passage by lowering velum) [*'n*, or *'n*, or *{n}*]; *kw* (quick) [*kw*]; *wh* (ghw) [*qw*]; *qu* (when) [*xw*].

It appears from the text of the Dictionary that the Fathers distinguish three lengths of oral vowels but only two lengths of orinasal vowels, although a definite statement to this effect is nowhere to be found.

The writer cannot agree with Dr Goddard when he says in the recent review<sup>1</sup> that the Fathers' "treatment of nasalized vowels seems happy." The use of circumflexes and tildes over vowel characters to indicate different combinations of length and nasalization seems to me very unhappy, illogical, and confusing. They indicate only two lengths. How would they have indicated three lengths? By using circumflexes, tildes, and some other diacritical marks? Would they use as many varieties of mark as they distinguish lengths? And if they abandon this principle, placing, say, the tilde over every nasalized vowel, and yet retain their system of indicating length and stress of unnasalized vowels, and apply that system to the nasalized vowels also, some of their vowel characters will have three diacriticals piled up above them. And as it is, the combinations of vowel character plus tilde plus acute accent are with such difficulty distinguishable from the combinations of vowel character plus macron plus acute accent that the eyes are continually strained. Professor Brugmann and other foremost linguists settled the question as to writing nasalization several years ago, adopting the Polish method of placing a hook open to the right under a letter. Examine the usage in the standard *Grundris der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen* by Brugmann and Delbrück. An exposition of the reasons why the subscript hook is the best method of writing nasalization would cover several pages, and would here be out of place. May I add only that the use of superior *n* (<sup>n</sup>) after a vowel has little or nothing to recommend it; it is illogical, sprawls the word in an ungainly fashion, and pure nasalization of vowels such as we have in many Indian languages has nothing more to do with *n* than with *m* or "ng".

I differ from Dr Goddard in the opinion that "probably a strict alphabetical arrangement would have been more available." This is a book to read, page after page. In logical sequence it introduces us to the whole Navaho universe. The book is provided with an excellent and complete alphabetically arranged English index. An index of Navaho words might well be added. Should the Navaho words in such an index be arranged in the Roman alphabetical order, or in an order more scientific and yet very readily learned?

JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

<sup>1</sup> Goddard, loc. cit., p. 314.

**The Numerals "Two" and "Three" in Certain Indian Languages of the Southwest.—**

LANGUAGE	RECORDER	"Two"	"Three"
Tepahuan	Charencey	gaok	baech
Tarahumare	Charencey	oka	baica
Cora	Conant	huapoa	huaeica
Cahita	Pimentel	uoi	vahi
Opata	Pimentel	gode	vaide
Pima	Charencey	houak	vaik
Seri	McGee	ghá'kum	pháum
Cochimi	Gabb	kūak	kabiak
Kiliwi	Gabb	hhu-ak	hhamiak
Cocopa	Harrington	ha-wō'k <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Diegueno	Harrington	ha-wō'k <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Maricopa	Harrington	ha-vík <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Yuma	Harrington	ha-vík <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Mohave	Harrington	ha-vík <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Yavapai	Freire-Marreco	uaK <sup>a</sup>	muk <sup>a</sup>
Tonto	Loew and White	uake	moke
Walapai	Harrington	ha-wák <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Havasupai	Harrington	ha-wō'k <sup>a</sup>	ha-mók <sup>a</sup>
Ute	Harrington	wáijüüní	páijüüní
Paiute	Gatschet	vay	pay
Chemehuevi	Harrington	wai	pai
Pavant	Gatschet	wyune	piune
Shoshone	Gatschet	waii	pahi
Comanche	Charencey	waha	pahu
Hopi	Harrington	léjö' <sup>o</sup>	pájo' <sup>o</sup>
Kern River	McGee	wo	pai
San Luis Rey	Gatschet	whii	paa
Kauvuya	Gatschet	vuy	pa
Gaitchaim	Gatschet	vue	pahe
Cahuilla	Conant	mewi	mepai
Taos	Harrington	wiina	pajűă
Isleta	Harrington	wisi	patso
Isleta del Sur	Harrington	wisi	patso
Piro	Bartlett	wi-yú	môn-tu
Jemez	Harrington	wiŝ	ta <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Is the Jemez numeral for three borrowed from the Navaho language?

Tewa	Harrington	wije	poje
Kiowa	Mooney	yi'a	päo

JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

**Activities of the Anthropological Department of the Field Museum of Natural History.**—Dr Dorsey is at present in the Orient, on leave of absence, preparing a series of articles on sociology and ethnology. He is expected to return in about one year.

Dr Berthold Laufer has carried on for the period of three years ethnological investigations in Sikkim and Eastern Tibet and archeological researches in China, with an endowment furnished by Mrs T. B. Blackstone of Chicago. He spent a year and a half among Tibetan tribes and advanced as far as Chamdo where he was officially stopped and sent back by order of the Chinese government. He has secured new and important linguistic material in the shape of records of two Tibetan dialects of considerable antiquity which will throw fresh light on the development of Indo-Chinese languages, and a great bulk of material relating to the rites, mythology, monastic institutions, religious dances, art, and history of Lamaism. The Chinese collections illustrate all phases of cultural development in ancient China as expressed in bronze, pottery, iron, jade, painting, etc.; a collection of over 400 Buddhist stone sculptures, tomb-inscriptions, and other inscription tablets ranging from the fourth to the eighth century, and a collection of archaic and medieval mortuary clay figures are probably unique. The total number of specimens secured amounts to over ten thousand. Dr Laufer will work up his results in a series of monographs. He is at present engaged in describing the burial rites of ancient China in connection with a collection of mortuary jade carvings. Incidentally, he has brought together for the Newberry and Crerar libraries an East-Asiatic library comprising 28,000 volumes of Chinese, Japanese, Tibetan, Mongol, and Manchu books, among which are complete copies of the Kanjur and Tanjur, and many rare early and unique prints.

Dr A. B. Lewis has been in New Guinea since the summer of 1909. The first few months of his stay were used visiting coast and interior villages between Humboldt Bay and Angriff's Hafen, German New Guinea. Later, using Eitapé as a base, he made extensive collections in that neighborhood and in the Alii, Seleu, Angel, and Tumelo islands. Sattelberg, a Papuan settlement in the mountains of the interior, was visited and a valuable collection obtained, also one from the Hube, a cannibal

tribe of the interior. Again returning to the coast Dr Lewis proceeded to Potsdam Hafen and the Kaiserin Augusta River; then to New Britain and the Solomon Islands. He has made a careful study of the culture of several regions, has an excellent collection and many photographs.

Mr F. C. Cole returned to the Philippines in the fall of 1909, and, after a short stay with the Negritos of Bataan, proceeded to North Central Mindanao, where he spent seven months studying the Bukidnon. He penetrated into the interior until within fifty miles from the Gulf of Davao, on the south, then returned to the coast and continued the work from the Davao side. After spending seven months in that region he began investigations among the Mandayas of the East Coast of Mindanao, but after only a month's stay was stricken with malignant malarial fever which made his return to the States imperative. The collection gathered on this trip numbers 2500 pieces and fully represents every phase of the daily life of the tribes visited. In addition he gathered many folk tales, over five hundred physical measurements, and twelve hundred photographs. This material is now being catalogued and prepared for installation. Before returning to the Orient Mr Cole will publish the results of his two Philippine trips in a series of monographs.

Mr Charles Owen is at present among the Hopi, for the purpose of filling in certain breaks in the museum collection. Upon the completion of this task he will carry on archeological investigations in the Southwest during the fall and winter.

Mr H. R. Voth is engaged in preparing a complete set of sand mosaics of the Hopi, for installation in the new museum building.

Modeling of miniature and life-size groups is being pushed forward under the direction of Mr C. A. Gardner. Two Philippine groups have been recently placed on exhibition and a third is rapidly taking shape.

Assistant Curator Simms is looking after the upkeep of the division, and under his direction the entire department is being relabelled and considerable new installation is being carried on. It is the intention to have all material installed and fully labelled before it is moved into the new quarters.

**Fate of the New York State Collections in Archeology and Ethnology in the Capitol Fire.**—In the New York State Capitol conflagration of March 29 the archeological and ethnological collections of the State Museum were almost totally destroyed by fire and water. The collections were installed in vertical wall and square alcove cases about the corridors at the head of the western staircase. The location seemed to

insure singular protection from fire, there being nothing inflammable in the vicinity save the molding that held the cases together. The damage seems to have been done by the long sheets of flame that burst through from the large corridor windows of the library bindery on one side and of the Education Department offices on the other. The immense amount of inflammable material there fed the flames once established and the draft caused by the breaking of the heavy plate windows that opened out into the hall about the staircase carried the blast directly against the cases, shattering the glass and exposing the specimens within. The archeological cases suffered most from breakage brought about by the crumbling of the sandstone ceilings that had been subjected to the intense heat. The falling of the ceilings in great blocks broke the shelves that had so far resisted the fire and spilled the specimens into the water and débris. The continual dropping of masses of cracked rock from the walls made work of rescuing valuable objects most hazardous. However, despite the choking smoke, the sudden blasts of heat, and the falling walls the majority of the more valuable articles, untouched by the fire, were carried to safety.

The ethnological exhibits consisted principally of three large collections; one made by Lewis H. Morgan before 1854 and embracing some 200 objects, the Harriet Maxwell Converse collection of about 350 specimens, and the collection made by Arthur C. Parker embracing nearly 200 rare objects, exclusive of silver ornaments. The famous Morgan collection of old Iroquois textiles and decorated fabrics went up in the first blast of flame, and the cases were burned to their bases. About 50 Morgan specimens were in the office of the archeologist of the museum for study purposes, and fortunately have been preserved. The Converse collection of silver articles was rescued intact.

Many of the less inflammable objects were rescued during the fire and carried out of the danger zone. None of the wampum belts of the Six Nations was injured.

One of the odd features of the calamity was that hardly a single object connected with the ceremonies of the Iroquois totemic cults or the religious rites was injured. The hair of the 30 medicine masks that hung in a line across the westernmost cases was not even singed.

Of the 10,000 articles on exhibition, including about 3500 flints, only 512 have been identified by their catalog numbers. One thousand other articles, more or less ruined by the action of flame and water, will entail a great deal of work to identify. In this connection it is interesting to note that catalog numbers applied directly to the surface of the stone,

bone, or clay specimen with waterproof ink, withstood the action of fire and water better than the numbers painted on white varnish or on paper labels. Even when the object had been considerably heated the ink number on the surface was still legible. Paper labels proved valueless especially those with typewritten numbers. Those with numbers written in waterproof ink came through better.

ARTHUR C. PARKER.

**On the Future of the Independent Mode in Fox.**—The future forms of the independent mode in Fox have *nī* and *kī* as prefixes in place of *ne* and *ke* respectively; the third person, singular and plural, as subject has a "prefix" *wī* but also the usual suffixes. Thus *nī'py<sup>a</sup>* I shall come, *ne'py<sup>a</sup>* I come, I came; *kīwi'pumen<sup>o</sup>* I shall eat with you, *ketepānen<sup>o</sup>* I am found of you; *wīnesāw<sup>a</sup>* he will slay him, *wī'pyāw<sup>a</sup>* he will come, *nesāw<sup>a</sup>* he slays him, *pyāw<sup>a</sup>* he comes, he came. See § 35.2 in the Algonquian section of the Handbook of American Indian Languages; § 28 is not clear on this point. It cannot be doubted that the *wī* of the third person is identical with the *wī* of the future conjunctive, and interrogative where it occurs as a "prefix" in all persons. The cases where it is found in the imperative are really identical with the future conjunctive. Under certain conditions this *wī* is used in the subjunctive quite irrespective of what person is the subject.

The forms with *nī*- and *kī*- are the ones that I wish to examine. Now since *wī* is not restricted to any particular person in other modes, it becomes pertinent to ask why it apparently is limited to the third person as subject in the independent mode. In short why do we not find in Fox such forms as \* *newī'py<sup>a</sup>* I shall come, \* *newī'py<sup>a</sup>* you will come, \* *newī'pumen<sup>o</sup>* I shall eat with you, etc.? Because the sequence *-ewī-* is absolutely foreign to the Fox language.<sup>1</sup> I surmise that forms such as *nī'py<sup>a</sup>*, etc., are contractions for \* *newī'py<sup>a</sup>*, etc. That this is the case is clearly indicated by Cree. Compare *newesakehow* I wish to love him (Horden, p. 34; phonetically *newīsagihāw<sup>o</sup>?*), the analysis of which is *ne—ow*, I—him; *we*; *sake*, initial stem; *-h-*, instrumental particle.

Another point is to be considered. The *we* of *newesakehow* occupies the same position as *ke* in *neketotumowow* I have done it for him (phonetically *nekitot.Amawāw<sup>a</sup>?*), the analysis of which is *ne—ow*, I—him; *ke* initial stem meaning completion; *tot* for *totā* to do (transitive); *-umow-* = *Amaw* in the Fox double object series. Now *ke* (Fox *kī*, *kīci*) is an initial stem; therefore *we* (Fox *wī*) should also be considered one too, and not a prefix;

<sup>1</sup> At any rate it does not seem to occur in the published texts.

for the reason that, so far as we know, the only thing that can come between the personal prefixes and the initial stem in Algonquian is the vexatious intervocalic, a single consonant which is either purely phonetic, or, as I think, more probably a morphological element.

I gather from Dr Gatschet's notes that in Shawnee there was the same phenomenon as in Fox *nī'pya*, etc., but am not positive.

Now, if *wī* is an initial stem, there is a strong presumption that the temporal prefix *ā* (used in identically the same subordinate modes as *wī*) is also one. From Dr Gatschet's notes it is clear that the Peoria correspondent was not necessarily attached to the verbal complex but could stand alone independently, which confirms this belief.

TRUMAN MICHELSON.

**A Rare Missouri Flint.**—The flint, of which a cut is shown in Fig. 20, was found by John Vaughn in 1891 about one and a half miles east of Elsberry, Lincoln County, Missouri. It was plowed up, in turning ground for corn, in flat bottom land, about one fourth of a mile from the bank of the Mississippi River and three fourths of a mile east of King's Lake.

For over ten years prior to my obtaining the flint it was in the possession of Mr. C. C. Eastin of Elsberry, Mo.

The flint is evidently a ceremonial knife, its extreme thinness rendering other use improbable. It measures  $12\frac{5}{8}$  inches long, 3 inches wide, and the greatest thickness, at juncture of blade and base is but  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. The greater part of the blade is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick and delicate chipping renders the edges keen and even.

As shown in the cut, the specimen has a slender stem base, evidently intended as a



FIG. 20.—A rare flint found near Elsberry, Mo.

handle, which expands into a beautiful, leaf-shaped blade. It is of a delicate lavender flecked with dark spots and showing numerous cream-white and red striations. In many places the blade shows thin flakes to have carried its entire width.

The specimen is a master-piece of the ancient flint workers' art and fascinates the eye by its graceful outline, beautiful color, and magnificent workmanship.

WILLIAM CLARK BARNARD.

**Edward Palmer.**—Dr Edward Palmer, for more than two generations an assiduous collector in ethnology and natural history, died on April 10, 1911. His work was confined principally to the Southwestern United States and Mexico, although during his long period of service he gleaned in many fields. The value of his collections lies in the early period of their acquisition and the care with which the data and the method of procuring them were recorded.

Dr Palmer made the first exploration of an ancient pueblo ruin, in 1873, a mound at St George, Utah, which he thoroughly searched, preserving every fragment of evidence that came under his trowel and carrying out the exploration with a skill and perfection of method that have not been surpassed in that field. This work was followed by archeological excavations on the lower Verde River in Arizona. His connection with the United States army in the west as Assistant Surgeon took him among the wilder tribes of the frontier and at this period he collected some of the most unique specimens ever obtained from the Apache.

Many branches of biology are indebted to Dr Palmer for first class material and the number of new species that rewarded his zeal is surprising. His ethnological material, to which he constantly added, is accounted among the most valuable in the United States National Museum.

Except in the earlier years, he did not publish his researches, being satisfied with the rewards of a diligent collector, who does his part well in adding to the stores of science.

WALTER HOUGH.

**The Origin of the Names Ute and Paiute.**—In the Ute-Paiute language no words closely resembling Spanish Yuta, English Ute, or Spanish Payuche, English Paiute, either in sound or application, occur. Talk about Paiute meaning "water Ute" or "true Ute" is nonsense, because no such form as "Ute" occurs in the language. I believe that the origin of the word Yuta, Ute, is *nutš i*, plural *nutš i u*, meaning "person, people," in all the dialects. And Payuche, Paiute, is probably a corruption of



paquatšī, plural paquatšīu, Ouray Ute Indian. The Ouray Ute live out west of the Ute bands with whom the Spaniards would have first come in contact when going up the Rio Grande drainage. In the Ute forms given above q is pronounced as a soft open fricative continuant g and the italicized letters are pronounced without voice.

JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

THE following announcement is made by the management of the School of American Archæology:

"The summer field session for 1911 of the School of American Archæology, of the Archæological Institute of America, will be held at El Rito de los Frijoles, near Santa Fé, New Mexico.

"Facilities will be given students to observe or to participate in the excavations, begun in 1908, and now in progress at Tyuonyi, near-by talus pueblos and cliff-dwellings. Excursions will be made to facilitate a study of botanical and other environmental conditions of the tribes dwelling in the vicinity. During August, lectures will be given on the distribution and culture of the tribes in the Southwestern section of the United States; on the evolution of design as shown in ancient Pueblo art; on the native languages, and methods of recording them. A course will be given by Dr Lewis B. Paton, formerly Director of the American School in Jerusalem of the Archæological Institute of America, on "The Ancient Semites" to afford an opportunity of a comparative study of cultures developed in semi-arid regions in the Eastern and in the Western continents. Other lectures for comparative studies are being arranged for.

"The object of the annual summer field session of the School of American Archæology is to bring together persons interested in the study of anthropology, for first-hand investigation and discussion, and to give students the opportunity for field work needed to supplement university instruction. The attention of teachers and students engaged in the scientific study of education is also called to the advantages of this work. At the close of the session opportunity will be given to visit the pueblos of Taos and Acoma, and the Government excavations among the cliff-dwellings in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

"For details of the Summer Session, address *Director of the School of American Archæology*, Santa Fé, New Mexico."

THE second Central American Expedition of the School of American Archæology reached Guatemala on January 14 and steps were immediately taken to continue the work inaugurated the preceding year. After a

preliminary survey of the southern Maya field year (January, 1910), it was decided that the School of American Archæology would undertake the excavation and repair of the ruins of Quirigua in the Department of Izabal, some fifty miles from the Atlantic coast. During the first expedition the ruins were surveyed, and a park laid out surrounding them. The Great Plaza was cleared of underbrush and the monuments were cleaned, photographed, and measured. A first hand study of the art and inscriptions was undertaken and in both cases the inadequacy of photographs and casts for definitive conclusions was demonstrated. The second expedition will continue the work from this point. The luxuriant tropical vegetation in which the ruins lie buried will be felled and means taken to prevent the annual reappearance of this destructive agent. The laying bare of this site, the clearing of the various pyramids, courts, and temples will doubtless be the main work of the present season, though excavations will also be made and the study of the art and inscriptions be continued.

ACCORDING to the 1909-1910 report of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, the following expeditions were in the field during 1909-1910 and projected for 1910-1911:

1. The Museum Expedition to Central America in charge of Dr A. M. Tozzer. Important information was obtained at the ruined city of Tikal and at three other cities in the Department of Peten, Guatemala, two of which have not before been recorded.
2. An Expedition for the season 1910-1911 under the direction of Mr R. E. Merwin, Fellow in Central American Archæology, has taken the field to continue the researches at one of these prehistoric cities.
3. The income of the H. C. Warren fund was used in part in aiding an exploration in Newfoundland by Mr A. V. Kidder, and in part in continuing explorations in the Delaware Valley by Mr E. Volk.

MR C. M. BARBEAU, Assistant in Anthropology of the Geological Survey of Canada, spent about six weeks of April and May at Lorette, Province of Quebec, in ethnologic research among the French-speaking Huron. Despite the fact that these Huron have long been under Canadian French and Catholic influence and have given up the use of their native speech, Mr Barbeau was successful in gathering much of ethnologic interest, particularly in regard to their material culture and songs; about 65 Indian songs in native text were recorded on the phonograph. Mr Barbeau will continue his Huron-Wyandot work among the scattered Wyandot of southern Ontario, and the Wyandot of Quapaw Agency, Oklahoma.

*Nature* states that the British Museum has acquired, at an almost nominal price, the valuable collection of specimens illustrating the religion of Polynesia, which was long in the possession of the London Mission Society. Many of the specimens are unique, and it would now be quite impossible to form such a collection. Among the most remarkable objects are the great tapering idol of the national god of Raratonga, kept swathed in blue and white matting; Tangaroa, "the supreme god of Polynesia," a wooden figure with small human-like objects sprouting from his eyes, mouth, and other parts of his body, typifying his creative power; and a head-dress of black feathers, which completes a mourning costume already owned by the museum.

ON October 15, 1910, the entire establishment of Rev. A. G. Morice, well known to anthropologists as the foremost authority on the Athapascan languages of the northwest, was destroyed by fire. Father Morice had been called to Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, shortly before to start a newspaper, and everything was progressing well when the disaster happened. Besides his library and collection of rare and important Canadiana a monumental dictionary of the Carrier language soon to be published was also lost.

THE Fifth General Congress of the German and Viennese Anthropological Society will meet together with the 42d Congress of the German Anthropological Society at Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, August 6-9, 1911. There will be an anthropometrical Conference at Heilbronn and a paleo-ethnological Conference at Tübingen. Prof. von Luschan will be chairman of the section on Physical Anthropology; Prof. von den Steinen of the section on Ethnology and Prof. Seger of that on Archeology.

AN address on "The Evolution of Human Teeth and their Racial Differences," was delivered by Dr A. Hrdlička, of the Smithsonian Institution, on June 1, at Toronto, under the auspices of the Ontario Dental Society, and on June 27 before the Alumni of the dental department of the University of Buffalo. On May 25 a similar address was given by Dr Hrdlička before the Maryland State Dental Association, at Baltimore.

DUCHESS M. D. TENIŠEVA has donated her entire important museum in Smolensk to the Archeological Institute of Moscow. The museum, which is located and will remain in Smolensk, is very rich in archeological, and ethnological collections from Siberia, particularly from the Smolensk region. Several years ago a part of the collections was exhibited temporarily in the Louvre in Paris.

At a joint meeting of the American Ethnological Society and the section of Anthropology and Psychology of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences on March 27, 1911, Dr Paul R. Radosavljevich read a paper on "Cephalic Indices in Relation to Sex, Age, and Social Conditions"; and Prof. Franz Boas read a paper entitled "Notes on the Indian Tribes of Mexico."

PROF. E. SELER in his inaugural address at the opening of the International School of American Archæology and Ethnology, delivered in Mexico City on January 20, spoke on the "Basis and Object of Archæological Research in Mexico and Adjoining Countries." This address has been published in *Science*.

THE Seventh Congrès Préhistorique de France will be held at Nîmes. The following places of archæological interest will be visited: Vaunage, Uzès, and Arles. The following questions will be discussed at length: The Neolithic Age in Provence; The Castellaras; The Copper and Bronze Age in Gard.

DR R. H. LOWIE of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, will spend the summer among the Crow, Hidatsa, and Mandan. Dr P. E. Goddard of the same institution will visit the Sarcee, the Onion Lake Chipewyan, and the Cree in the vicinity of Battleford, Saskatchewan.

ON May 3, 1911, at a joint meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and the Anthropological Society of Washington, Dr A. Hrdlička and Dr D. S. Lamb read papers on the diseases and injuries of the preColumbian inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere.

SINCE January 1, 1911, the Sarawak Museum has been publishing a Journal for the purpose of promoting scientific knowledge of the natives and natural history of Borneo. The first issue contains a large number of articles on the folklore, linguistics, and ethnology of Sarawak.

MR JAMES MOONEY of the Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in investigations among the Cherokee of North Carolina; Dr Truman Michelson will spend the summer with the Fox Indians and the Shawnee; and Dr Paul Radin will continue his Winnebago researches.

REV. STEPHEN D. PEET has resigned the active editorship of the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* and has been succeeded by J. O. Kinnaman, the place of publication being changed at the same time from Salem, Mass., to Benton Harbor, Michigan.

THE Annual Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington was held on April 18, and the following officers elected for the ensuing

year: President, F. W. Hodge; Vice-President, John R. Swanton; Secretary, Truman Michelson; Treasurer, J. N. B. Hewitt.

MR J. ALDEN MASON has had conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, his dissertation, which will soon be published by the university, being a study of the ethnology of the Salinan linguistic family.

THE last number of the Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania contains a description of the temple of Philae and an account of "A Trip to Chichen Itza" by Dr G. B. Gordon, and "A Visit to the Penobscot Indians" by Dr Frank G. Speck.

DR PAUL R. RADOSAVLJEVICH, a former student of Prof. Rudolf Martin, at present instructor in experimental pedagogy at New York University, is preparing to give a course on physical anthropology at the latter institution in the near future.

AN expedition to southeast Arabia has been planned by the Danish Royal Geographical Society, the object being the mapping of parts of Oman and the studying of the ancient memorials and commercial prospects of the country.

PROF. R. MARTIN, for many years head of the Anthropological Institute of Zurich, has resigned his position, due to persistent ill health. His place, it is reported, will be filled by Dr Schlaginhaufen from the museum in Dresden.

THE number of the Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania for December, 1910, contains interesting notes by F. G. Speck and M. R. Harrington on a Malisit myth and the customs of the Delaware Indians, respectively.

A STATUE to Captain Cook will be placed on the Mall side of the Admiralty arch, on the right hand going towards Charing Cross, London. The execution of the statue has been entrusted to Sir Thomas Brock.

THE first universal Races Congress is to take place at the University of London, July 26-29, 1911. Prof. von Luschan of Berlin University will deliver a lecture on the "Anthropological View of Race."

MR A. D. DARBISHIRE has been appointed to the newly instituted lectureship in genetics, at the University of Edinburgh, and will deliver a course of six lectures on heredity during the summer session.

REV. A. G. MORICE, of Duck Creek, Saskatchewan, has been appointed lecturer in anthropology in the University of Saskatchewan and next winter will give a series of five lectures at the University.

THE library of the late German philologist, Prof. Franz Nikolaus Finck, has been purchased by the Hon. Frank Springer for the use of the School of American Archæology at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

DR J. WALTER FEWKES has returned to Washington from an archeological investigation, on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnology, of the Isle of Pines and the western end of the island of Cuba.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington "To establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes."

ALPHONSE LOUIS PINART, noted for his philological investigations among American tribes, particularly those of Mexico, died at Boulogne (Seine) on February 13, at the age of fifty-nine years.

DR MAX UHLE, of the National Museum of Archeology of Peru, will spend two months exploring the ruins of Choqquequirau and one month at Cuzco, during the present field season.

DR A. TOZZER of Harvard University and Dr Aleš Hrdlička of the U. S. National Museum have been elected corresponding members of the Société des Américanistes de Paris.

ON April 18, Professor Franz Boas read a paper before the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., on "Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants."

PROFESSOR EDUARD SELER, of Berlin, on leave of absence in Mexico, has discovered a set of ancient paintings on the walls of one of the apartments of the Palenque Palace.

AT the 453d regular meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Prof. R. B. Dixon of Harvard University read a paper on "Polynesian Mythology."

DR JOHN C. BRANNER, of Stanford University, is the head of a scientific expedition to the coast of Brazil, which sailed from New York on April 18 for Para.

AN important discovery in regard to the existence of man in early Pleistocene or Pliocene strata has been made by the Marquis of Cerralbo in Spain.

MRS M. C. STEVENSON of the Bureau of American Ethnology has left Washington to resume her studies among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

PROFESSOR A. F. CHAMBERLAIN of Clark University has been elected a corresponding member of the Société des Américanistes de Paris.

DR A. B. MEYER, former Director of the Royal Zoological and Anthropologic-Ethnographical Museum at Dresden, Germany, died on Feb. 5.

THE residue under Sir Francis Galton's will is bequeathed to the University of London for the encouragement of the study of eugenics.

DR E. HUNTINGTON of Yale University is at present engaged in explorations among the cliff dwellings of New Mexico.

BY vote of the Corporation of Yale University Dr G. G. MacCurdy has been appointed Assistant Professor of Archæology.

REV. ISAAC BEARFOOT, translator of many religious works into the Iroquois languages, died April 2.

QUANAH PARKER, the noted chief of the Comanche Indians, died on February 23.